

NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.
—Mr. Webster's hand is seen in Mr. Everett's appointment. We have some doubts whether, in some important questions affecting the South, he will be found the best appointment for the South.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Mr. Robbie is right. Mr. Everett's appointment is the very worst for the South. This is Mr. Webster's second great blunder. Mr. Everett, who is an ex-Unitarian parson, what the French call un *prêtre dévote*, (an unfeasted priest) was for some time a member of the House of Representatives, and, for his pertinacity, a very insignificant one. He has evaded no difficulties of statesmanship. He had, however, one merit. He acted invariably with the South on the Abolition question. He proved himself devoted to the rights and interests of the whole Union. But alas for the frailty of human nature! When opposed by Judge Morton, in the election for Governor of Massachusetts, he meekly recanted his former sentiments, and, in a published letter disowned himself an out-and-out Abolitionist. No one believed that he was a sincere convert, but all regarded this change as one of selfish calculation. He was defeated, nevertheless, by a single vote. He experienced the deepest of all human mortifications; the consciousness of having disgraced himself in vain. We submit, therefore, that Mr. Everett is the last man to be sent to the court of St. James. He may preach there as he did before, in the Old Jewry, but he is not fit to be the representative of the United States—especially at this time.

A political revolution has just taken place in England. The Tories have regained power. They have succeeded by an alliance with the Abolitionists on the West India question. This turned the scale in their favor. The new Minister for the colonies will doubtless be Lord Stanley, by whose exertions manly West India emancipation was carried. These circumstances give a grave aspect to our relations with England. Most of the questions under discussion are connected with that of slavery; for example, the illegal search of our vessels on the coast of Africa; the liberation of our slaves east upon the Bermudas; the congregation of black troops in the West Indies; the British designs and intrigues upon Cuba, &c., &c. Is it proper, is it fair to the South, to send an avowed Abolitionist, and one, too, who is, by *recantation*, which John Randolph used to say was the worst sort of *canting*, to settle these great and delicate questions? This is a great blunder. Mr. Webster has, doubtless, great talents; but he lacks what is more important, in public as well as private conduct, we mean common sense.—*Globe.*

MR. BIDDLE.—It has been stated in some of the papers that Mr. Jaudon has returned to this country for the purpose of vindicating his friend Mr. Biddle. Rumor now asserts quite the opposite. It is probably true that Mr. Jaudon's longer stay in Europe was not like to produce any particular benefits for the United States Bank or the State Stocks for which Mr. Biddle had constituted him a wing of protection. Neither could Europe be the most happy place for Mr. Jaudon, for he was surrounded by many persons who had lost very heavily from following his opinions. What he has now to say of the declaration which he made so freely when he last passed through our city viz.: that the U. S. Bank had of itself abundant power to resume, if it therefore need, no assistance from any source; and that if the master had been under his control, he would have accepted of none from my quarter. This declaration has been proved to be entirely without foundation. The U. S. Bank received aid to the amount of five millions of dollars, and yet broke again in three weeks, having paid out but little more than this same five millions, proving conclusively that when Mr. Jaudon announced its full ability to resume, it had in fact no ability to do any thing about resumption. Declarations so dangerous as this, made under circumstances of such responsibility, should stick to him who makes them.

As to Mr. Biddle, the Philadelphians say that he has lost as morning suns and tarry steamed even seems dejected at the universal neglect with which he is treated by all respectable men. A few years since, he walked in Wall street and Chestnut street a sort of dromedary. Thousands flocked to do honor to him; and even to look at him, was deemed a privilege. The merchants of Philadelphia, with a few exceptions were his body guard, the newspapers there and here lauded him as the "greatest of financiers," if not the greatest of men. Now, scarcely a respectable hand is held out to greet him, and no body cares to see him but to frown upon him. Thus shall it be with the man who builds his fame on delusion, and may all who seek to elevate themselves upon the destruction of the business classes, share the same fate.—*Jersey Commerce.*

Life at the President's.—A person in Washington, writing to the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, says the President's House is open almost every night for the reception of visitors, who go to pay their respects to the President and his family. Mrs. T. is in bad health, and set her makes her appearance; and Mrs. Robert Tyler, who should preside on these occasions, feels under the necessity of devoting the most of her care and attention to her little children. Her father, Mr. Cooper, the tragedian, has been here on a visit to his daughter and family, and remained a few days at the palace. How strange are the vicissitudes of life! A few years ago, Tyler was in the habit of going to see him exhibit the character of a prince, and now he comes to see Tyler perform the character of a President, which I hope he will be able to sustain with equal ability.

Mr. Clay's arguments are a sanguinary set, always cutting at each other's throats.

When arguing in favor of a Bankrupt Bill, to blot out existing debts. It contended that as the Constitutional prohibition against impairing the validity of contracts by legislation was imposed upon the States, and not upon Congress, such power was left to Congress. He deemed it odd enough, that such power ought to exist somewhere! But when the repeal of the Bank charter law is threatened, he cries "Rebellion and civil war," would Congress dare break faith and rescind a solemn contract? Now though according to Mr. Clay's own statement, they have the right—and though the Whigs in the case of Blair and Rives have done the thing, we defend the Repeal of the Bank Charter upon which the Democracy of the Union have determined, neither by the Clay argument nor the Clay precedent.—We defend it on the ground that such a Bank charter will be no contract; that Congress has no Constitutional competency to make it, and that the Stock dealers enter into it with the warning that it will be set aside as fraudulent, they will deserve to suffer any loss incurred by a speculation on the cowardly submission of the people. The Democracy not bound by the contract are not bound to indemnify the speculators who lose by it. Let the jobbers look for indemnity from their good friends, the Whigs.—*Charleston Mercury.*

PASSAGE OF THE BANK CHARTER IN THE SENATE.—The circumstances under which the Bank charter passed, deserve a commentary, which we have no time to make this evening. There are a few facts to which we will call attention, to mark the character of the transaction.

First: The cluster for this new government of the country, passed the Senate without obtaining the vote of the majority of the members of that body. There are only two members—Tennessee and an ex-Unitarian parson, what the French call un *prêtre dévote*, (an unfeasted priest) was for some time a member of the House of Representatives, and, for his pertinacity, a very insignificant one. He has evaded no difficulties of statesmanship. He had, however, one merit. He acted invariably with the South on the Abolition question. He proved himself devoted to the rights and interests of the whole Union. But alas for the frailty of human nature!

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The cluster should then become effective in fix upon the present generation the great monied dynasty proposed, it will be the consequence first, of the fall of a mutilated Congress—Senators from Tennessee yesterday would have stalled the bill—and secondly, of the conduct of two Senators, who alienated themselves, and thus avoided the performance of a duty which they admit their conscientious demanded. The vote of either would have defeated the bill.

It was carried at last by the vote of Mr. Preston, who notoriously violated the almost unanimous public sentiments of his State.

Will the President sanction a bill thus worked through the Senate, by what Mr. Randolph would term black-leg management—and containing as it does beyond all question, a full assertion of the power to impose burdens on the States—which has been again and again pronounced by the President a downright violation of the constitution of the United States? We think not.

On our return home from the Senate, we were greeted by a letter from a great many hundred miles distant, whose tenor we have often found reached beyond all others, which makes an assertion on this point. We have frequently found his assertions prophetic, and we publish the following as of that character, and leave it to be tested by the future: "Clay will not get his Bank bill—Tyler will veto it."—*Globe.*

LARGE AND SMALL FARMS.—There is no mistake more injurious, than that of supposing that the more land a man holds, the greater must be his profits; for the profit does not arise from the land itself, but from the *number of using it*; for the best soil may be made unproductive by bad management, while the worst may be rendered profitable by the opposite course, but *without sufficient capital no land can be properly cultivated*; at the same time, there is nothing to which capital can be applied with greater certainty of a fair return for liberal expenditure, when correctly employed, than land. In fact, assuming always that the expenditures directed with judgment, it will be found that the profit upon the outlay increases in more than a proportionate degree to its amount; thus, supposing twenty-five dollars to be the lowest and fifty the highest sum that can be employed in the common culture of the same acre of land, it is more than probable that if twenty-five dollars return at the rate of ten per cent, the fifty dollars will yield twenty, or any intermediate sum, at the same progressive ratio. And admitting this to be true—and it is presumed no experienced agriculturist will doubt it—it follows that a capital of five thousand dollars expended in the cultivation of two hundred acres will only yield a profit of five hundred dollars, while, if applied to no more than one hundred acres, it would produce one thousand dollars; therefore, it is evident that his profit would be increased by diminishing his land. Many a man has been ruined by a large farm, who might have acquired a competency with one half the size. Most farmers are anxious for large occupations, and many are thus betrayed into the error of taking a greater quantity of ground than they have the means of managing to advantage, seeing in the desire of acquiring these means by future savings, others, from the vanity of holding more than their neighbors; hence arises deficiency of stock, imperfect tillage, and scanty crops, with all the consequent train of *rent*, *interest*, wages paid, and debts incurred—distress, dues, and final ruin!—While he, who prudently commences, with only such a number of acres as he has the power of cultivating with proper fleet, is certain of obtaining the full return from the soil, and not being burdened with more land than he can profitably enjoy; his engagements are within his means and thus, while enjoying present ease of mind, he has the surest foundation of future prosperity. It is therefore becomes a man to weigh well the charges with his means, and never allow himself to be seduced by any ideal prospect of gain, into the impiety of entering upon a larger farm than his property will enable him to manage with the spirit necessary to success.—*Bethel Husbandry.*

DISSOLUTION OF THE FEDERAL PARTY.—The New World, a "whig" print, said the following:

"Every thing tends to a complete dissolution of the present whig party! It will be resolved into its original discordant elements. The old whigs will rally around Mr. Clay. The conservatives and the constitutional objectivists will stick to Mr. Tyler. The rest—the men of motley, the Protean politicians, the whigs of today, the democrats of yesterday—will crack their throats in shouting for Webster, as loudly as they ever cried "Hurra for Jackson!" In the mean time, the Van Buren party that was not likely to remain idle. Admirably disciplined, compact, firm, marching together, rank and file in perfect order, the veterans which command it will lead the Whig Little Big contest! And what will be the issue? The rout and discomfiture of the whigs. It will, not be the first instance in political history of a great majority wanting concert, overthrown by an unbroken and steady and resolute minority."

A colored man in Philadelphia was recently brought up for having three wives, when in fact one was more than he deserved. Coffee said he did not see what harm dar was in taking as many wives as he liked, since he took only those that nobody else would take. This was good logic but bad law; and so he found it.—*Crescent City.*

The Rochester Advertiser says that the flour trade of that place is now tending to Montreal, the price of flour there making fifty cents better to the Rochester millers, than the New York price. Four thousand barrels were shipped last week.—*ibid.*

COLUMBUS DEMOCRAT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1841.



"Truth crushed to earth, will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes with pain,
And dies among her worshippers."

Democratic State Rights Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.
THIGHMAN M. TUCKER.

FOR COUNSELOR.
JACOB THOMPSON.

WILLIAM M. GWIN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
THOMAS B. WOODWARD.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
RICHARD S. GRAVES.

FOR TREASURER.
JOHN D. FREEMAN.

Democratic Anti-Bond Ticket for Lowndes County.

FOR THE SENATE.
JESSE SPEIGHT.

FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
JOSEPH S. LEAKE.

JOHN T. CONNELL.

OVID P. BROWN.

PRICE REDUCED.
This paper will be regularly sent to subscribers for Four dollars per annum in advance.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Anxious to disseminate facts throughout the State in relation to the all important question of the liability of the State to pay the quasi State Bonds, the Publishers will mail this paper to subscribers for three months, during the canvass for one dollar, or seven copies for five dollars.

Liabilities of those who take News-Papers.

The Law is, and so the Courts decide, that a person to whom a paper is sent is responsible for the payment, if he receive the paper, or make use of it—even though he never subscribes for it. His duty in such case, is not to take the paper from the office or place where it is left, but to notify the publisher that he does not wish for it. If papers are sent to a Post-Office, Store, Tavern, or other place, and are not taken by the person to whom they are sent, the Post-Master, Store, or Tavern-keeper, is responsible for the payment unless he immediately gives notice to the publisher, that they are not taken from the office or place where they are sent.

Extract from the Post-Office Regulations, page 56, section 118:—"In every instance in which persons that come to you are not taken out by the person to whom they are sent, you will give immediate notice of it to the publisher, adding the reason, if known, why the papers are not taken out."

Remittances by Mail.
FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

"I Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the Publisher of a Newspaper, to pay the subscriber of a third person, and frank the letter, if mailed by himself."

NOTE.—Some subscribers may not be aware of the above regulation. It will be seen that by requesting the Post Master where they reside to frank their letters containing money, he will be safe upon being satisfied that the letters contain nothing but what relate to the subscribers.

KEEP IT UP.

We have added a hundred names to our heretofore respectable subscription list—since the 10th of July last. This is very flattering amid such hard times. The localisation of the paper renders it at once favorable—the mails arriving daily will always herald the Democrat with the latest news. No effort will be wanting to render the Democrat worthy of patronage.

Send us a hundred more names—and don't forget the dead.

TILGHMAN M. TUCKER.—Mr. Tucker was taken ill Octd. while on his political campaign—through he suffered severely from cold weather and his lungs endured a greater degree of cold than they used to suffer from heat, when trying the Sledgehammers and Tongue we are very sorry to state that he is now in good health and will be down upon the Parson, at their next appointment.

With due faith in the Parson's charity, we doubt very much the pangs of parting at the last hour travelling companion, notwithstanding the cause of his delay.

ACCIDENTS.—A little boy, son of Mr. Myrick that place, while playing with a kite last Friday was run over by a wagon drawn by a headless negro and one of his toes cut off so closely as not to leave a stump. The little fellow received no other injury.

We have called it an "accident," and such it may have been, but surely there was no excuse for it—the boy was walking, and the horses in a snow trod.

The following named gentlemen are appointed by the Trustees, as a board of visitors to the Franklin Academy.

Rev. John Armstrong, Rev. William A. Smith, Rev. Isaac Shook, Rev. George Shaffer, John S. Topp Esq., J. W. Fields, Maj. William Dowling, Capt. Edward Radolph, Maj. Thomas G. Blewett, William L. Harris Esq., Dr. S. Franklin, A. S. Fletcher, Green Hill Esq., John Thomas Esq., John Moton Esq., W. H. Humphries, M. D., H. H. Wurthington Esq., Richard H. Browne Esq.,

It will be gratifying to the friends of Mr. Daniel Williams, (who had the misfortune to lose his hand by the accidental discharge of a rifle a few days since) to learn that he is doing well, and is now entirely out of danger. For a time he was seriously threatened with all the horrors of lock-jaw but we are happy now to be able to state that those dreaded symptoms have passed off and he is now quite cheerful.

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SWARTWOOD THE DEFAUTLER.—By the foreign intelligence it will be seen that this great Conservative Whig has arrived in the Azores. The New York papers say "the Marshal has received directions from the proper officer at Washington, not to arrest Mr. Swartwood on his arrival"; and, of course, he will not be attacked."

THE INJURED PARSON.

"Save your tributes."—We take great pleasure in withdrawing a charge preferred against Hon. D. O. SHATTUCK of his being a member of the McKenney Bank of Hixby Springs. It appears that Hon. gentleman was not a member of that bank; it was that renowned and notorious gambling house, known as the McKenney Kite & Co. Bank, which defrauded the country with its false promises. We have a transcript from the books of that bank of gambling, showing the Parson's connection therewith. If the Parson can assist his associates in getting a certain consideration on the other side, he will be paid off without the *needful*, doubtless he can devise a plan by which the turbulent scoundrels can part without money. Hold! the Parson has done this already. Being called upon (when making a speech at Carrollton) to know how he was to pay the bonds without iteration, he said "Educate the character of the State, make more bond, sell them, and take up those already out." This is Parson Shattuck's well digest plan of finance. The good Parson really thinks that by this plan we would soon be out of debt. He thinks State credit is very small violation of our rights, but which will not be submitted to by the evil rising from the abuse of Federal measures. In 1840 he buried all his State-right notions—came out an open mouthed and silent, and made speeches on all occasions in favor of Tigue and Tyler too. There is no knowing what insidious tricks the gentleman might play should he be honored with a seat in the Legislature, of which by the way, there is not the slightest probability.

The gilded extracts given in the Argus over the signature of "Anson Currie" from Gen. Speight's letters and publications in the Democrat, all amount to nothing—they merely show the writer's ingenuity in dealing with trifles and non-essentials. On the Bond question, we know that Gen. Speight has been perfectly consistent. As early as January 1830, while a member of the Legislature, he addressed us a private letter in which he took the same position upon the subject that he now maintains. He then died as he now does that the State was either legally or morally bound to pay the bonds sold for the Union Bank, and he declared that he, for one, was prepared to reset at all hazards, any tax that might be laid for such a purpose.

OUR COUNTY TICKET.

Mr. Ovid P. Brown was duly nominated by the Antislavery Convention which is assembled in this place on Saturday last to fill the vacancy occasioned by the withdrawal of Mr. Whitfield. We give his letter to-day, from which it will be seen that the warning voice was raised through our columns at that early day, and the very same arguments advanced that are now urged against the constitutionality of the Union Bank charter. It was proclaimed then, as it is now, that the Supplementary act was a gross violation of the constitution and consequently null and void. Doubtless as far as the State is concerned, the *rebel* thought that Mississippi could negotiate Bonds in any market on earth.

The days of killing have gone by, or at least, there is a suspension. When Mr. Clay and his clique shall have accomplished their end, and fixed upon the country their many headed monster, we may then expect to see like sailing, joining &c.—that the Parson may talk of selling new bonds to pay for old ones.

Let us put off the fight, admitting it to be a debt until the maturity of the bonds, and we have a debt floated upon us of near fifteen million dollars—nothing then to do but sail another kee.

Should any one doubt that the bonds of the State if not paid, would amount to \$14,900.00 at maturity, we will show him the figures.

Dutch Beck didn't hold it for 1 Parson.—The following are extracts from an article published in our paper on the 21st of July 1838, nearly one month previous to the sale of the Union Bank Bonds. It will be seen from them that the warning voice was raised through our columns at that early day, and the very same arguments advanced that are now urged against the constitutionality of the Union Bank charter. It was proclaimed then, as it is now, that the Supplementary act was a gross violation of the constitution and consequently null and void. Doubtless as far as the State is concerned, the *rebel* thought that Mississippi could negotiate Bonds in any market on earth.

Our representatives to the Senate—*the* *rebel* *representatives*—submitted to the people for their adoption, let your determination be made public enough to prevent the negotiation of the Union Bank bonds now issued. If on the contrary, you swerve from your duty, and allow the <i